

WEATHER TODAY.
Fair Wednesday and
Thursday.
Salt Lake Metal Prices:
Copper \$17.37 1/2
Silver \$4.75
(New York) \$6.90 @ 7.00

The Salt Lake Tribune.

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ROOSEVELT IN STAR ROLE AT PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION; FOR ALL KINDS OF REFORM

His Speech He Declares Against Southern Negro, Trusts and Taft and for Initiative, Referendum and Recall; Cheered Fifty Minutes.

Advocates Latest Fashions From Re- call of Judicial Decisions to Old Age Pensions; Lindsey Rival of Johnson for Second Place.

JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Theodore Roosevelt, the next national progressive candidate for presidency, this afternoon told fully applauding convention he was against the southern negro, trusts, for the initiative, referendum, and the recall; for the right; for William H. Taft and for Roosevelt. He did this in an hour and 55 minutes, concluding with the assertion that he stands at Armageddon and for the Lord.

He was in Ring. The delegates to Mr. Roosevelt's convention had heard this prophet of their future for five or ten minutes. At a late hour tonight Johnson of California was of the state, although Ben R. Lindsey had opened his headquarters and was trying to get him off. The session was singularly free of the spirit of strife and contention which marred the serenity of the former stand at Armageddon. The delegates of the progressives were for 50 minutes (the record) arrived and stood bareheaded in the multitude, waving a red

Mrs. Roosevelt. Roosevelt, for the first time in his life, caught the enthusiasm that he and his wife had. A thousand cheers for her, and for a few minutes she looked as if she might be a heroine. But suddenly realizing that she was distracting attention from the speaker, she blushed and sat down. The demonstration directed at the main issue of the convention, having sung the national anthem, took an adjournment until Wednesday morning when Mrs. Roosevelt's address, adopted by the committee appointed to run the campaign.

Prophecy. Colonel didn't do any fancy prophesying about the polls. He told himself with "allowing" that people can be waked up to the present fight he will be president. "Plants" gave him an opportunity to answer questions about the progress of the negro and the outer darkness. Just as he was about to give a history of his Panama canal, somebody in the gallery asked about the Mississippi river.

"Tell me about that, my friend," he said, "I have written several columns about the men and women employed on the Panama canal. I have brought up to deepen the river."

There were cheers, and the inquirer repeated the question. "I hear some one asking me about the negro question. Ask the question, and I will answer it."

It was evident that the colonel had been up for some time, a thin smile on his face. "How about the negro question?"

Colonel Roosevelt entered into an explanation. "He is a mighty good people to lead, a mighty poor people to drive. That everybody who has been to the convention knows that the

Mrs. Chauncey P. Overfield Of Salt Lake Will Join in The Notification of Wilson

MRS. CHAUNCEY P. OVERFIELD.



FEAR MORMONS MAY PERISH IN DESERT

Refugees at El Paso Alarmed for Safety of 200 Colonists From South.

Special to The Tribune. EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 6.—Somewhere between the American boundary and the Mormon colonies are the 200 Mormon men who started for the line last Friday morning at sunrise, but who have not been heard from since. The men were the last to leave this colony and they started out across the desert armed and with plenty of ammunition to resist any effort to stop them. They were expected at Hatch Monday night or Tuesday morning, and when they did not show up, native scouts were sent out and wagon loads of provisions were dispatched to the border for them.

There is much uneasiness at the Mormon headquarters here, as the men are from the lower of the Mexican Mormon colonies, and they stayed behind to protect their property from the rebels until they left the country.

Seeing that they could not cope with the bandits, they dug up the cached arms and ammunition which they had refused to surrender and started over the desert toward the United States.

No fear is felt for them on account of the body of armed rebels under Roque Gomez at Palomas, Sonora, for the rebels would have no chance against the expert Mormon marksmen, but the desert is a worse fear than the rebels, and it is feared that the men have become exhausted in the desert and some of them perished.

Rebels Defeat Federals. TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 6.—Oroco's rebel forces, according to advices received here today, defeated the government soldiers under Generals Sanjines and Velasco at Sahuaripa and continued their advance as far as Ladara, Sonora. There they opened fire on the town, which was defended by twenty-five or thirty federals.

The railroad agent, hiding under the station, sent out the report of the attack, adding that he intended to stay where he could be comfortable.

The rebels cut the telegraph wire between Ladara and Mina, Sonora, to the east.

**BARE BRUTALITY IN
IDAHO REFORMATORY** ST. ANTHONY, Idaho, Aug. 6.—Sensational testimony to the effect that boys were stripped of their clothing and lashed with heavy straps was given today at the opening of the reform school investigation. Four straps were introduced and it was testified that they were used for child-beating. More startling facts are expected to develop later. Governor Hawley is attending the investigation.

Widow Commits Suicide. DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Antonette Woulfe, widow of the late Lieutenant H. A. Woulfe, U. S. A., who was thrown from a horse and killed two years ago, committed suicide at Fort Des Moines today by shooting. Despondency was given as the cause.

DIXIE NEGROES MUST IMPROVE, SAYS COLONEL

Declares Black Men of South Not Up to the Standard Set for Them by the Progressives.

SOUTHERN STATES TO HAVE FULL FREEDOM

Resolution Adopted by Con- vention Interpreted to Mean Primary Will Not Be Imposed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The troublesome southern negro question, which for a time threatened dissension in the first convention of the Progressive party, finally was disposed of today when the convention, without a dissenting vote and without discussion, adopted the report of the credentials committee unseating both the white and negro delegates from Florida and throwing out the negro delegates from Mississippi.

Colonel Roosevelt, during his "confession of faith" at the convention this afternoon, was heckled by a spectator who interrupted with the demand: "What about the negro question?"

Instantly the convention was in an uproar, but Colonel Roosevelt silenced those of his friends who objected to the question with the statement that no one could ask him a question he was afraid of.

The colonel then proceeded to state his views. He said he hoped conditions might so improve in the south that at future Progressive conventions these states might send as delegates negroes who would have the character and standing of the negro delegates from West Virginia, who, he asserted, were in those respects the equal of their white associates.

Southern States Free.

In taking the stand he did to bar the negroes sent from the south as contesting delegates to the present convention, Colonel Roosevelt asserted he was stalling in advance conditions that had led to the "crushing disaster and death of the great Republican party itself."

The report of the credentials committee, unanimously adopted, contained a resolution recognizing the "constitutional and inherent right of each and every state to determine the qualifications and manner of election of its delegates to national conventions."

This resolution was regarded as giving the southern states the right to choose delegates as they pleased. It also was interpreted as not imposing the direct primary system upon any of the states.

Roosevelt's Position.

In replying to the interruption as to the negro question, Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

"Any respectful request for information I will always have an answer for, and during my administration I never did anything I was afraid to be questioned about, and I shall not begin in the Progressive party."

"I think the American people is a mighty good people to lead and a mighty poor people to drive. I think we can get the best results from our fellow Americans in other sections of the country by treating them as we expect them to treat us, and by ourselves living up in our own homes to the principles that we profess."

From Democratic State.

In Republican national conventions hitherto there has been a large representation of colored men, all from non-Republican states, the virtue of the Republicans of the Republican states taking only the form of trying to make the Democratic states be good. The colored delegates all came from the states that never cast a Republican electoral vote, that never elected a colored man to office, where largely owing to the action participated in for forty-five years by the Republican party, the colored man has, as a matter of fact, gradually lost all his political rights.

So that the old policy of attempting to impose on the southern states from without, a certain rule of conduct toward the negro has in fact broken down; and, friends, I regret to say that every man who has ever been to a national convention knows that the character of the great majority of the colored delegates from the south, from those old rotten rotten states, was such as to reflect discredit upon the Republican party and upon the race itself.

Bull Moose Remedy. Now, as soon as the progressive party was formed I at once set about, as many other men in different states did, securing from the northern states themselves an ample recognition of the colored men, so that as a matter of fact, there is in this convention a representation from the Republican states of colored men such as there never has been anything

DIAMOND
In next Sunday's Tribune there will be a fascinating story about the quest for a lost diamond half a mile high and worth billions of dollars.

TELLS STORY OF "GRAB" BY SUGAR TRUST

Private Conference at Lion House in Salt Lake Preceded Closing of Deal for Control of the Old Utah Sugar Com- pany, Swears Barlow Ferguson.

MORMON OFFICIALS ARE CONSPICUOUS

Witness Declares It His Understanding that American Sugar Refin- ing Company Threat- ened to Build Rival Factories if the Utah Company Refused to Sell.

HOW the Havemeyer interests secured control of the old Utah Sugar company following a private conference in the Lion House between the company's directors and a representative of the so-called "sugar trust," was told by Barlow Ferguson of Hailey, Idaho, whose testimony formed the feature of yesterday's local hearing before Special Examiner Wilson B. Brice in the government's equity suit against the American Sugar Refining company, in which judgment is sought to cause the dissolution of the company as a "combination in restraint of trade."

The testimony of George C. Parkinson, an Idaho farmer and merchant, and Soren Hansen of Hyrum, Utah, and the introduction of correspondence from the Havemeyer interests also formed features considered to be of great importance in the local proceedings. H. G. Whitney, secretary of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, who had been subpoenaed to testify as to the correctness of early minutes of the company, was excused, it being held that this had been satisfactorily covered during the recent hearing before the south district court of New York.

Tells of Conference.

According to Mr. Ferguson's testimony, he was a director of the Utah Sugar company in 1901 and 1902, and also attorney for the company at that time. He declared that he had attended a conference in the Lion House when a Mr. Willett of New York was present as a representative of the eastern interests to enter into negotiations relative to the purchase of stock by the eastern parties.

The late President Lorenzo Snow of the Mormon church, Joseph F. Smith, now president of the church, the late John R. Winder, formerly of the first presidency, Heber J. Grant, now an apostle in the quorum of the twelve, the late John Henry Smith and other prominent church officials were present as directors of the company, according to the memory of the witness. Thomas R. Cutler, general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, declared the witness, also was present, and said that Mr. Willett was there to meet the "officials" of the company.

Spoke for Havemeyer.

According to the testimony, Mr. Willett said he came as a representative of Mr. Havemeyer in New York, who desired to extend his large cane sugar interests into the beet sugar industry. Mr. Havemeyer, according to the testimony, said that the local officials apparently had the Intermountain beet sugar industry in hand, and he would like to join them as a partner with plenty of capital, one faction to help the other.

Mr. Willett, said the witness, quoted Mr. Havemeyer as saying that he intended going into the beet sugar industry anyway, and that he could pay a higher price for beets, for instance \$10 a ton, but he didn't want to enter into a fight, and would prefer to purchase one-half interest.

Mr. Havemeyer, according to the story told, would build alongside the factories of the local company if it would not sell and could, under the circumstances, afford to lose money the first year.

Peace Pact Made.

The matter, according to witness, was discussed at a later directors' meeting, and it was decided that a fight with the so-called "trust" would be of no use. Thomas R. Cutler, it was brought out, was authorized to get the company's stockholders to sell one-half their stock at \$15, and later consummated such a deal in the east with the Havemeyer interests.

At this point Mr. Ferguson was asked whether it was considered practical for